

[THURSDAY, December 15, 1768.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1354.]

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.	5 in the Aft.
THURSDAY	6	3	after 7	26 before 5	
FRIDAY	7	3	7	26	5
SATURDAY	8	3	7	26	5
SUNDAY	9	4	7	27	5
MONDAY	10	5	7	27	5
TUESDAY	11	6	7	27	5
WEDNESDAY	12	7	7	28	5

Days 6 Hours 4 Minutes long, the 11th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 0d.	Pork	75s. 0d.
Season Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	25. 6d.
West-India Rum	45. 3d.	Bohea Tea	35. 10d.
New-England ditto	25. 8d.	Chocol. perdos.	45. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	58s.	Bees Wax	15. 8d.
Single refined ditto	15. 0d.	Nut Wood	33s. 0d.
Molasses	25. 2d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

BOSTON, November 28.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

A Countryman named Geary, who was taken up and bound over by the Chief Justice to answer at the Superior Court, to the Complaint of his having endeavoured to entice some Soldiers to desert from one of the Regiments quartered in this Town, had his Trial last Thursday; and was acquitted by the Jury. It was a Trial of some Expectation, being the first of the Kind since the Troops arrived: If it had turned out otherwise, it might have induced the artful and designing of the Soldiers to have practiced upon the simple and unwary among us, if not to have complained of them, in Order to obtain the Rewards they have been encouraged to expect for Services of this Nature.

The Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels entered against Mr. Hancock and others, which was to have met this Day, is further continued until Tuesday the 6th of December next, and it is as true as it is grievous, that none of the Interrogatories on Behalf of the Informers have been as yet lodged in the Registers-Office. The severe Treatment given these Gentlemen, cannot be well relished by their Townsmen, who heartily wish that the Co—s may still toil in their infamous Fishery, without catching any Evidence that may operate to their Prejudice.

Nov. 29. Letters from England, not only confirm Robert Auchmuty, Esquire, being appointed Judge of Admiralty for this Province, but acquaint us that Jonathan Sewall, Esq; of this Town, is appointed for Nova-Scotia, Jared Ingersol, Esq; for New-York, and Augustus Johnson, Esq; for South-Carolina, each as it is said with Salaries of £. 600 Sterl. per Annum, but the Fund from which these are to come is not yet ascertained.—From these extraordinary Appointments, and more extraordinary Allowances, some are apt to think that G. B's. reasoning, especially in support of the Part of the Council's Petition to his Majesty, that no Monies may be drawn from America; has had such Effect, that we shall soon hear of the doubling of some Salary, and of a considerable Increase of Colony Placemen, in order to prevent our Monies being drawn from us by the American Revenue; with which Application of said Revenue the M—y have been led to imagine that the People of the Colonies will not only be satisfied, but that Government and its Officers may be supported therefrom in the most honourable and firm Manner; but some Advices lead us to suppose, that the American Revenue will be given up, and another Fund appropriated for the Service of the M—y.

Nov. 30. An honourable Gentleman of his Majesty's Council, lately riding over Boston Neck in his Coach, was stopped by some Soldiers on Guard, one of which had the Assurance to open the Door,

and put in his Head; upon being asked what had occasioned such Freedom, he had the Infolence to reply, that he was only examining whether any Deserter was concealed there.

A Number of Gentlemen passing in the Night by the Town-House, were hailed by the Guards three several Times, without answering; whereupon they were stopped and confined in the Guard-House for a considerable Time: A young Gentleman in another Part of the Town, having a Lanthorn with him, was challenged by some Soldiers, but not answering to readily as was expected, he was threatened with having his Brains immediately blown out unless he stopped: A Merchant of the Town passing the Grand Guard this Night about ten o'Clock, was several Times challenged by the Soldiers, and upon telling them, that as an Inhabitant, he was not obliged to answer, nor had they any Business with him; they replied that this was a Garrison Town, and accordingly they presented their Bayonets to his Breast, took and detained him a Prisoner for above Half an Hour, when he was set free; having procured the Names of those who had thus used him, he is prosecuting them for the same; and we may expect soon to have it determined, whether we are or are not a proper Garrison Town. Perhaps by treating the most respectable of our Inhabitants in this Sort, it is intended to impress our Minds with formidable Ideas of a Military Government, that we may be induced the sooner to give up such trifling Things as Rights and Privileges, in support of which we are now suffering such great Injults and Injuries.

Dec. 1. A Gentleman of great Distinction in the Province of Nova-Scotia, in his Letter of October last, writes, "I want to hear the Consequences of the Troops Arrival in Boston; it seems extremely singular that they should be drawn off from a Frontier Province, when there are so many Garrisons left standing, well supplied with Artillery and Ammunition, and no one to prevent a small Body of Enemies from taking Possession of them, and sent to such a Place as Boston, where they cannot be wanted or desired; unless your Constitution of Government is to be altered, and the great Men at Home are apprehensive it may occasion some Opposition, I see not why they are sent there; and if there should be an Opposition, what can One Thousand do towards enforcing those Measures?"—It must certainly be an Ease to the Writer of this Letter and other well Wishers to the Safety and Prosperity of Nova-Scotia, to find that Lord George Campbell, has so far succeeded in his Applications and Negotiations this Way, as to be able to return to his Government with one Man of War and a Draft of not less than Twenty-five Battalion Men from the 50th Regiment, which has been spared from the Boston Service for the Protection of Halifax this Winter.

Dec. 2. We have Advice that the People of the Back Settlements in South-Carolina, who have lately made Movements very alarming, and dangerous to the Peace of that Colony, are now quiet, and waiting for a Redress of their Grievances in a Constitutional Way. From that Province the Regular Troops had been withdrawn, in Order as it was said to assist the Civil Magistrates of Boston in the Execution of their Duty; however, it seems the Prudence and Moderation of their Governor and Lieutenant Governor, has done more to restore Order, and give Efficacy to the Laws, than would have been effected with all the Military Force now in America.

The Accounts from North-Carolina are, that a great Number of Men who call themselves Regulators, had mustered in the back Part of that Province for a Redress of Grievances; against this Body the Governor marched 1500 of the Militia, and when within about 12 Miles of each other, they came to a Parly; and upon Assurances given the Regulators by the Governor, that Methods should be taken for their Relief, they separated, and returned to their Settlements. We do not learn that Governor Tryon, notwithstanding this grand and alarming Confederacy, has made any Application for Regular Troops to quell and disperse it, when

he might reasonably have expected to have received at least as many Regiments as has been sent, as it is said to assist our G—r and the C—m—rs in quelling Disturbances in Boston; but on the contrary, like a wife and brave Governor, he adventured with the Militia of the Province to perform that Service, whereby the People have been less irritated, and a vast Expence saved to the Nation, for which he will be more entitled than some other Governors, to a National Allowance.

A Fire broke out the last Night in the Barracks, called Murray's; which had it not been discovered just as it was, must not only have proved fatal to many of the Soldiers, and the Women and Children quartered therein, but might have occasioned the Destruction of a considerable Part of the Town; those Buildings having been judiciously pitched upon for Barracks, tho' standing in the very Centre of the Town, and within a few Feet of the largest Pile of Wooden Buildings in the Province.

This Night about ten o'Clock, as some principal Gentlemen of the Town with their Ladies were returning Home, having Lanthorns with them, they were hailed by a Military Guard placed at West-Boston, and refusing to declare themselves Friends, tho' they informed them they were Inhabitants, who thought themselves, not under a Military, but a Civil Government; and therefore not liable to be thus called upon, they were stopped and detained so long in the Street, in a very cold Season, that one of the married Ladies, through the Cold and Surprise, is now much indisposed.—The Practice of challenging the Inhabitants, for a short Time was laid aside; we cannot say to what Influence it is owing, that it is re-assumed by all the Guards scattered thro' the Town, tho' it is thought we are obliged for it to those Persons whose Misrepresentations have procured Troops to be quartered among us, and who have been all along endeavouring to create plausible Pretences for their Continuance in this Town.

The Man who was the last Week condemned to be hanged, by a Court-Martial held on board his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, was this Day brought on Deck for Execution; no Formalities used on such solemn Occasions were omitted, and when the condemned Person, the People in the Ships of War and on the Wharfs, were expecting his being turned off, a Pardon was brought to him.—Commodore Hood, in this Act of Humanity and Mercy, has given no unfavourable Idea of his Prudence and Capacity as an Officer.

Dec. 3. Arrived his Majesty's Ship Rose, of 30 Guns, from England, last from New-Providence, where she landed his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq; lately appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, in the Room of his Father Major General William Shirley, who was Governor of this Province when the famous Expedition to Louisbourg was projected, and that Fortress and Island reduced by a Body of New-England Forces, in 1745. This Army was wholly raised, equipped and supplied in less than six Weeks Time, without the Knowledge of, or any Assistance from the British Administration; the Arrival of Admiral Warren, with some Ships of War being purely accidental. This was an Acquisition so important, that Mr. Pelham, the then Prime Minister, declared in the House of Commons, that for the Restoration thereof, France had relinquished all the Fruits of several successful Campaigns, and given Peace to Europe; but notwithstanding this essential Service rendered the Mother Country during that War, as also in twice preferring Nova-Scotia to the Crown with the Militia sent from hence which repelled the French Invader and the vast Aid in Men and Money cheerfully afforded the Crown in the late War on the Requisition of that great Minister Mr. Pitt, involved in a Debt we are still staggering under. Besides what the Colonies yielded to Britain by Way of Trade, which the great Commoner declared Parliament, amounted to two Millions, and what chiefly contributed to the astonishing cesses of the War. We say notwithstanding this, the Colonies in general, and this Province in particular, seem to be considered by some

Successors of the great Commoner, to be of little or no consequence to the Nation, but rather a burden upon them;—hence it is that the Support of a Number of before unheard of Officers has been thought of so much Importance, that the Trade, Security, Peace and Happiness of all North-America, have been in Effect sacrificed to those voracious State Collectors; and the Colonies, and this Province in particular, by the Suspension of its Legislation, and the Quartering a Standing Army upon them in a Time of Peace; has been treated with a Severity and Indignity, that can never be forgot, unless this People are under the powerful Actings of those Principles of Christianity, which some modern Bishops have represented to the Nation, and the World, that Americans, have wholly lost since their Emigration from their native Country.

The Rose Man of War is remembered by New-England Men as the Ship that carried off their famous G——r Sir Edmond Andros; but whether she is now to carry off the more-famous G——r B——d, as was reported, cannot as yet be ascertained. A Shirley and a Pownall, recommended themselves to Administration, the first by the Influence he had in his Assembly to engage them in the Louisburgh Expedition and other expensive and successful Services for the Crown; the latter in that he was able to obtain a Vote and carry it into Effect for the raising 7000 Men in his Province, to join the Army under General Amherst, in the Reduction of Canada; notwithstanding the Aid he had given in the former Campaigns of that War, and that about 3000 of our Men were then engaged in other Services, for the common Cause. G. B. has hardly been able for Years past to carry one single Point with the Court; he has made the best Connections in the Province his personal Enemies, and incurred the Hatred and Aversion of at least ninety nine in a Hundred of the People of his Government; as well as exposed himself to the Contempt and Resentment of the other Colonies; but if we may form any Conjecture from the Plan of Politicks which our late Statesmen seem to have adopted; which is to irritate, inflame, and drive rather than conciliate and draw; we cannot but say that the Chance of a Continuance is in favour of this said G——r, however 'tis thought a little Time will determine not only the Fate of such Politicians, but what must essentially affect the whole British Empire.

Dec. 4. It is observed with Pleasure that the Guards are now relieved on Lord's Day Morning one Hour sooner than on other Days, which allows the Soldiery to attend public Worship in Season; that there is now much less martial Music on the Sabbath than has been heard since the first Arrival of the Troops.

From the St. James's Chronicle, August 4.
THE great and excellent Bishop Burnet has somewhere, in the history of his own times, laid it down as a maxim, which influenced his own conduct through life, viz. "That mere errors in government, were not sufficient calls for the governed to resist; but when government struck at the foundation of the people's rights and liberties, resistance was not only lawful but necessary." I think this was the purport of this sentiment, and the revolution fully justified the observation.

And this maxim I think fully shews that there is a line drawn between government and the governed, which is very dangerous for either to pass, especially if attended with an arbitrary force. In all cases of society, constitutional rights ought to be well considered; and those who really transgress against the constitution, ought to submit to the determination of truth and reason.

The late unhappy Stamp-Act made here to operate in America, was certainly as unconstitutional as King James the II. dispensing power. The Americans demonstrated this beyond a doubt. The legislature was convinced of the absurdity, and judiciously gave it up,—with great reputation to themselves, though to the great disgust of its projectors, who would have cut the throats of millions, and set whole provinces in flames, rather than have given up their arbitrary sentiments.

I should be glad to know when the Americans ever opposed with violence any act of our legislature which was strictly constitutional? If there never were such sentiments in America, it is plain they never were rebels, and if not rebels, why should they ever be treated as such? They now say, and that truly, "By the British constitution no man can be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himself or representatives; and yet (they add) we have the mortification to observe one act of parliament, after another for the express purpose of raising a revenue from us."—The grand question is, can his be constitutional? Can we with justice make them pay a land tax, window lights, &c. &c. when so evidently appeared that the stamp-act was unconstitutional?

It makes one's whole frame tremble to think, that if the Americans cannot submit to what is strictly unconstitutional, they must be bombard- mented, and see their fine towns reduced to

ashes! Some think a little chastisement will bring them to order: But if you chastise them because they cannot, as BRITONS, submit to an unconstitutional measure, you make them SLAVES, but can never by such methods convince their understandings.

Why should not the mother country put the trial of their submission, upon a constitutional act, rather than upon an arbitrary decree? No! All lawful acts being always submitted to, there was no way of trying their obedience but by an act which it would be absurd to obey!

O! Astonishing event! How is it possible for Englishmen to hear of a war against America without some fellow feeling? But, alas! so it is: Our brethren must submit, or have their throats cut! There is no medium now, unless we should have VIRTUE and WISDOM enough to do as in the case of the stamp-act, viz. Let them enjoy their constitutional rights unmolested.

I cannot help lamenting with great amazement, that we hear nothing of Lord C——m's noble interposition at this awful crisis. Is it possible that so great a man can be of the council, and not with his usual zeal counsel moderate measures? Can he enjoy repose and tranquillity, whilst his countrymen in America are liable to all the horrors of war, only for standing up for that constitution which he has so often nobly defended? Rouze, rouze, my Lord, and think a little before it is too late! If the sword is unsheathed upon our valuable countrymen, it will certainly have a very terrible effect upon our vitals, and be such a wound to the constitution that ages may never heal. And if any one could prevent it, and did not, he certainly will be attended with all the guilty horrors of an enemy of his country!

Had I the trumpet of an angel I would sound, O Britons go not to war with one another!

Submission by force can be of no more service than the forcing submission. Our mutual advantages depend upon our harmony with each other; and not by submitting without conviction, or inflicting punishments where there is no real transgression. We are a great people here: They are a great people in America. What can we get by making them submit? What shall we not lose by being victorious over our own children? Detestable policy! Surely we are infatuated! We are given up to the most terrible delusions; our iniquities have brought this heavy curse upon us: For if we go to war with America, we become absolutely the instruments of our own destruction.

O Lord God Almighty! pity this poor country, and cast us not off to become a prey to our enemies! Amen.

So prays a native Englishman and a friend to his countrymen every where. TRANQUILLUS.

LEGHORN, September 10.
ACCORDING to the latest advices from Corsica, General Paoli was encamped near Olmetta, with 4000 men; and the French were still cannonading Furiani, but without success, their batteries being hardly within reach of the place.

By letters from Corsica we are informed that Paoli has published a Manifesto, wherein he complains, that the French have attacked the Corsican nation unawares, and cut the throats of those who used the lawful means of watching over the preservation of the country. He asserts, in the same manifesto, that nothing is more equivocal than the rights of the Republic of Genoa; and that besides, were they as evident as they are doubtful, she could not transmit them to another power, without the consent of the Corsicans, whom he exhorts not to suffer themselves to be sold like cattle at a market; to repel force by force; and to assemble all, or at least by deputies, on the 20th of September at Casina, there to deliberate on the means of preserving themselves from slavery and destruction. He claims the protection and guarantee of all the powers who signed the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and invokes the justice of God, the succour of his providence, the laws of humanity, the laws of nations, &c.

By advices from Corsica, dated Sept. 3d, we learn, that when the king's edict and ordinances which contain certain promises and menaces made the Corsicans, were sent the 27th of last month to Paoli, he convoked, the next day at Oletta an Assembly of the rebels, at which the above edicts and Paris Gazette of August 15th, were torn and trampled under feet by all the chiefs, who cried out, with all their might, to the people, War! War!

LONDON, September 28.
Notwithstanding the caution with which Lord Sandwich transacted his business at Rotterdam, it has been discovered that immense sums have been transmitted to London in three posts by the persons who met him there in cog. For what service such sums have been negotiated, time only can discover; but our politicians on this side of the water are of opinion that it bodes Peace, for if money can buy peace, it can certainly preserve it.

Sept. 29. It is said Commodore Spry has sunk

a French ship in the Mediterranean, for not paying the honours due to the British flag.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that two Corsican Chiefs, Signiors Audree Palladio and Giacomo Petruccio, had just arrived there from Marseilles, where they were landed by a French tartan, and met with a favourable reception by the Ministry.

It was rumoured this morning, that letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded satisfaction of the French commander in Corsica, for some insults committed on an English ship lately in the Mediterranean.

Friday her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton was safely delivered of a son at Argyle-house, in Argyle-buildings, to the great joy of that noble family.

A morning paper says, the intended change of the ministry is postponed. The price of those who were to succeed the present was so enormous, considering what was to be paid to those who were to go out, that it was thought most prudent to wait for better offers.

Sept. 27. They write from Cadiz, that they had received advice of the island Juan Fernandes having been so disfigured by an earthquake, as hardly to be known for the same place by the most experienced navigators in the south seas.

Sept. 29. It is said that at this time the French have seventy men of war in commission. More than two thirds of which are ships of the line.

The establishment of a silver mint at New-York, for the regulation of the American currency will shortly be taken into consideration.

Sept. 30. They write from Leghorn, that a report prevails, that the Genoese had been threatened from a certain quarter, with having all the ships of war in their ports burnt, which are now building there for the French service.

October 4. The powers engaged in Lord Chatham's new-formed Brunswick compact, are, Great-Britain, Russia, Denmark, Holland, and all the lesser provinces of the house of Brunswick.

It is reported that orders have been sent to the Danish Ambassador at Paris, to demand, in categorical terms, full satisfaction for the insult which the Danish flag received in the Mediterranean, from a French chebeck, which affront, it is imagined has determined his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended visit to the Court of Versailles.

According to letters from Leghorn, Commodore Spry, Commander of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, had lately a conference with General Paoli, the subject of which still remains a secret.

It is now said that one principal reason for allowing a Popish Bishop in Canada, was to furnish a pretence for establishing a Protestant Prelatic Hierarchy throughout all the other English Colonies in America.

Oct. 10. Letters from Genoa mention, "The apprehensions of the republic concerning Great-Britain's intermeddling in the affairs of Corsica have at length totally subsided: and it is said, the latter have actually been tied up by the secret article in the late treaty of Fountainebleau, from giving any assistance to the Corsicans."

They write from Toulon, that two men of war of the line have been ordered to Corsica, to be employed in bombarding some towers and fortresses on the sea-coasts of that island, occupied by the Malecontents.

There is now to be seen on the sun a very capital spot, discoverable by a common opera glass: Its longest diameter is nearly twice that of Venus, as seen in her transit in the year 1760.

The late advices from Leghorn, say, that the French troops had not made any further progress in Corsica: but that as Casina had surrendered to them, which is the place where the deputies of the nation were appointed to meet on the 20th of last month, it was not known in what place the intended meeting would be held.

We hear that a vessel loaded with cannon, bombs, and ball, sailed from Leghorn for the Mediterranean on Wednesday last, it is supposed for the use of the brave Corsicans, there were above thirty pieces of heavy cannon, mostly 32 pounders, both these and the balls were cast at Carron.

The French, as the first mark of their sovereignty over Corsica, have taken upon them to expel all the Jesuits in that isle.

It is said that a sermon, rather too warm on the side of liberty, lately preached in America, has been burnt by order of one of the governors there.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Sept. 10.

"A few days ago a French chebeck forcibly visited, and is said to have detained, an English ship laden with gunpowder and meal for the Corsicans; who on their side, have sunk a French vessel, which was going to disembark some troops and ammunition in a small bay in the neighbourhood of Selvagi.

"The French have taken Nonza, Olmetta, Canari, Baretali, Luri, Meria, and Pino, on the side of San Fiorenzo, and Sisco, Pietren, Corvara, Binglia, Luciana, and Borgo, on the side of Bastia; but to be masters of Cape Corse, they must still take

Rogliano, &c. are now taking they have not the height of great progress. They write had a very narrow bush of the F. turti, having timely relief.

Extract of a letter from Corsica.

"A frigate Rouge in Corsica immediately meet it, who this mistake be to make off, a San Fiorenzo presented itself, were repulsed of war also, of the gulf of San Fiorenzo, obliged to give that fort has extremely well received reception at the bottom, Part of the crew, were quite under the

Extract of a letter from Corsica.

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Oct. 13. It has been sent to tion of the Irish rica, till further

PHILADELPHIA
Extract of a Letter from his Friend in

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Roghiano, Centuri, Marfiglio, and Furiani, they are now taking the last mentioned place, but as they have not been able to get their cannon over the height of Belvidera, have not yet made any great progress."

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had a very narrow escape from falling into an ambush of the French in the neighbourhood of Centuri, having his horse shot under him, but was timely relieved by a party of the Corsicans.

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Italy, Sep. 10.
"A frigate having presented itself before Ile Rouge in Corfica, under an English flag, the islanders immediately sent out a skiff with four soldiers to meet it, who were instantly made prisoners: but this mistake being discovered, the frigate was obliged to make off, after being very roughly treated. At San Fiorenzo a column of French troops having presented itself before Oletta in the Nebbio, they were repulsed with great loss. Two French ships of war also, of 60 guns each, having advanced into the gulf of San Fiorenzo. In order to attack the forts of Mortella and Fornali, the first of them was obliged to give over the attack upon Mortella, tho' that fort has but four pieces of cannon, but extremely well served; and the second met with worse reception at Fornali, where she would have sunk to the bottom, but for the assistance of a chebeck. Part of the crew of this last vessel having got on shore, were vigorously pursued by the peasants quite under the cannon of San Fiorenzo.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 26.
"The Court has just received the following account of the operations of the King's troops in Corfica. The Marquis de Chauvelin having made his dispositions to attack at the same time, several posts occupied by the rebels, put the troops in motion the 5th of this month, at break of day, in three columns; and the design was so well concerted, that all the different attacks perfectly succeeded; on the right, they took the post of Olmetta: and on the left, those of Biguglia and Furiani.

"At the beginning of the action, the Sieur Paoli, who was at Olmetta, quitted it precipitately, and retired to some distance.

These successes have been followed by the submission of the province of Nebbio, and of the Pieve of Corfica, and have determined the rebels to abandon the towers of Fornali and Mortella."

Yesterday Lord Egmont was at court; but every department of administration is in the same hands as usual.

Oct. 13. It was this morning reported, an order has been sent to Dublin, to postpone the embarkation of the Irish regiments destined for North-America, till further notice.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.
Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Navy, to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 20, 1768.

"The People of Boston have behaved in so haughty a Manner, by flying in the Face of the Mother Country, that Troops are actually embarked, to bring them to Subjection—Lord Chatham, that Instigator of the immediate Repeal of the Stamp-Act, his Opinion of the Matter was, 'to pursue vigorous Measures with Moderation.'—How it will end I know not;—People on this Side the Water expect Bloodshed! I hope that will be avoided, and Things amicably settled—The French, ever watchful to attack us, when otherwise embarrassed, are somewhat impertinent—It is the Opinion of the knowing ones, we shall be obliged to check their Insolence; they were in Hopes that Corfica would have been a Bone of Contention, but we have given it up in Favour of the Duke of Parma, one of the Bourbon Compact; the brave Corsicans are defending themselves against a powerful Army of the French, even the Women in Defence of Liberty, have taken up Arms—Mr. Wilkes your admired Hero, is still in Prison, and likely to continue there, as his Party visibly declines—Lord Bute is taking a Tour through Italy, various are the Conjectures of his Errand."

NEW-YORK, December 15.

On the 9th Inst. arrived here the Sloop Bowler, Captain John Hynton, late Capt. Joad, from Virginia, which he left the 19th of November. The same Day at Nine in the Morning, Cape-Henry bearing W. by S 4. S. distant 11 Leagues, met with a violent Gale of Wind at N. W. and N. W. by N. which continued till the 23d, and split the Fore-sail. The Vessel being deep loaded, the Sea made a free Passage over her. The same Day spoke a Ship 7 Weeks from Glasgow, bound to Philadelphia, all well. Nov. 25, coming past Barnegat Shoals, saw a large Ship on Shore, but was unable to give her any Assistance, she fired half Minute Guns from six in the Morning till eight at Night, and is supposed to be a Ship from Boston bound to Philadelphia. The same Day saw several Streams of Oates and Flax-Seed. On the 26th met with a violent Gale at N. W. and N. W. by W. which continued till the 29th. Dec. 1, another violent Gale from the same Quarter, which split the Main-Sail,

and continued till the 3d, with much Snow and Frost, Sandy-Hook bearing N. W. by W. 17 Leagues distant. The 4th, a fresh Gale at S. W. and S. S. W. came to an Anchor under Sandy-Hook, the 5th and 6th, a violent Gale at N. W. rode with two Anchors, the Decks continually full of Water.

On Monday arrived the Sloop Charming Sally, Captain Ebenezer Durel, from the River Gambia, but lost from Eustatia. He left Gambia the 18th of October, and says the Trade there is greatly embarrassed and interrupted by the hostile Behaviour of the Natives, who make every Attempt in their Power to destroy the English, who are therefore obliged to arm their Boats in an extraordinary Manner, when they go a Trading up and down the River. This Behaviour of the Natives it seems is occasioned by a Difference that happened in January last, between his Excellency Joseph D. Batt, Governor of James's Fort, in that River, and the King of Barry.

The chief Ground of this Difference was, that the French having erected a Factory in Gambia on the opposite Shore, and within Gun Shot of James's Fort, the Governor was so displeased thereat, that he refused to pay the King of Barry the Fees or Subsidies that have been established by ancient Custom, for permission to trade, unless the King would destroy the French Factory, or oblige them to remove it. The King whose Interest leads him to desire Subsidies from two Kingdoms, rather than one, pleads his Right to permit whom he pleases to trade in his Dominions; and besides that the French have by Treaty, Leave to erect a Factory there: And in Resentment for the Stoppage of his customary Subsidies, he declared War against the English, and has pursued it with the utmost Animosity. An Attempt was made upon James's Fort, at a Time when the Governor was absent at Senegal, and there was such a Sickness among the Soldiers in the Fort, that there were no more than 17 Men able to bear Arms, and the Number of Savages was so great, that they almost covered the Island. They came provided with scaling Ladders, got upon the Embrasures, and would certainly have taken the Fort, had it not been for the extraordinary Bravery, Activity, and Conduct of one Mr. Williams, an English Gentleman, who headed and animated the Soldiers, drove off the Savages and saved the Fort.

It is hoped the Spirit and Conduct of this Gentleman, will meet with proper Notice. This Account of him is given by a Stranger, merely in Justice to his Merit. It was rumoured, that another more formidable Attack, both on the Fort and Shipping, was intended, as soon as their Crops were got in.

The Brig William, David Landon, Master, who left Ireland the 27th of September, bound to this Port, is arrived at Guilford in Connecticut. In Lat. 39, he spoke the Diana, Capt. Jauncey, from this Port, bound to Newry, all well.

Sunday Capt. Jasper Griffin arrived here from St. Martin's in 20 Days: Last Wednesday, in Lat. 38, he spoke with Capt. Chaplain, bound from Boston for Rhode-Island, was blown off the Coast, had lost one Man, and was scarce of Provisions, with which Capt. Griffin supplied him; and the next Day Capt. Griffin also fell in with the Sloop Betsey, from Dominica, from Rhode-Island, 42 Days out, and had lost all her Sails, and her Captain, the Night before; the Mate's Name was George Doane.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Jenny, Mearns, from St. Ubes. Polly, Houston, Falmouth, O. E. Liberty, Sheldon, Newfoundland. Speedwell, Smith, Boston. Charming Sally, Turrel, Barbados. Gordon, Fenton, St. Christophers. St. John, Stewart, St. Eustatia and St. Christophers. Charming Sally, Potter; Charming Polly, De St. Croix; Sea Flower, Cox; Phoenix, Brown; and Success, Taylor, Rhode-Island. Thomas and Catharine, Healy, North-Carolina. Matty, Mackie, Virginia.

Outwards.—Albany, Richards, for London. Countess of Donagall, Pym; and Helen, Workman, Dublin. Jenny, Harrison, Antigua. Mercury, Steel, Cacao Bay, N. E. Charming Sally, Moris, Gibraltar. Jenny, Caldwell, Newry. Hibernia, Burh, Gallaway, Hester, Lowndes, St. Croix. Polly, Bunce, Barcelona. Mary Ann, Vardill, Dominica. Two Brothers, Mills, New-Providence. Defiance, Tillinghast; Industry, Black; and Phoenix, Brown, Rhode-Island. Jenny, Fairchild, Barbados. Jersey, Lawrence; and Experiment, Hamilton, Cork. Gordon, Fenton, Georgia.

Cleared.—Bethia, Green, to London. Friends Goodwill, Spicer, Hull. Tryphena, Winflow, Liverpool. Africa, Randall, New-Orleans. Polly, Wolf, Jamaica. William and Elizabeth, Lacroix, St. Luca. Mercury, Kain, Coracao. Lady Moore, Burgin, Boston. Greyhound, Eldridge; and Anson, Winants, North-Carolina. Sally and Polly, Rhodes, Rhode-Island. John and Betsey, Huffington, Virginia.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW being Friday, will be sold on the Bridge near the Coffee-House, (if good Weather) TEN Pipes of best New-York, (warranted) Madeira Wine.

Six Hogheads of English bottled Beer.
Several Chests of Bohea Tea.
One ditto Green, Hyson.
A Negro Boy about 18 Years old. (new)
A likely Wench & Child, (with a good Character.)
N. B. Fresh Citron, and Currants, to be sold at M'Davitt's Vendue-House.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 20th Day of December Instant, at 12 o'Clock;

SEVEN Lots of Land, Part of a

Tract in the County of Albany, commonly called Waggener's Patent. The Lots are distinguished in the Division of the Tract as follows,

Lot, No. 10, contains 420 Acres,	
11, 210 do.	
12, 420 do.	
13, 201 do.	
14, 201 do.	
15, 210 do.	
16, 210 do.	
In all 1872 Acres.	

These Lands adjoin the Settlement of Cherry Valley and the Otisco Lake; are good in Quality, and well timbered and watered. The Conditions to be seen on the Day of Sale.

ALBANY PEASE SPLIT,
TO BE SOLD
By ZACHARIAH SICKLES,
At the Upper-End of New-Street, near the
Presbyterian Church, at 12s. a Bushel.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE

WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

NORTH-BRITON,

In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of
LORD HOLLAND,
WILLIAM PITT, Esq;
LORD BUTE,
And
GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownall; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be paralleled in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consist, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsold for.

The Books will be printed in a Months Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Bookfellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Charles-Town, South-Carolina; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar. 5s 5d

A STAGE WAGGON,

Between Poulas's Hook Ferry and Hackinsack, continues to set out every Friday, at about Seven in the Morning;

FROM the House of the Widow

Watson, at New-Barbadoes, (where the best Entertainment may be had) and will proceed to Poulas's-Hook, from whence the Waggon will set out on its Return, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon; which Stages will be regularly performed every Friday, and the best Usage given to Passengers, each paying two Shillings from one Place to the other.

N. B. The Waggon will regularly stop about eight in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, at the Tavern of Mr. William Earl, in Bergen Woods, where any Person coming over Wehauk Ferry, may readily get a Passage to New-York or Hackinsack, in the said Waggon, kept by

JOHN BARDAN,

54 57

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Plantation in

in the Township of East-Chester, about Half a Mile from the Town, lying on the Road that leads to West-Chester; containing about 40 Acres, be the same more or less; the Whole is in the best Repair, with a Variety of necessary Buildings all in good Order, in good Fence, and Wall; with a Variety of Orchard, and other Fruit Trees of the choicest Sorts; besides Meadow, both fresh and salt, all of the best Kind, with some Plow or Pasture Land. This is a fine pleasant Situation for a Tradesman of any Art, or for a Gentleman's Country Retreat. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, and agree on reasonable Terms.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

N. B. Bonds with good Security will be acceptable for some Time for the whole Purchase.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary Eliza-

beth, has without any just Cause, eloped from me, and is therefore to be forewarned all Persons, that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, therefore, that no Person is to entertain or treat her on my Account.

A JAMES KUNTER

Hackinsack, 20th December, 1768.

POETS CORNER.

NATIONS unborn shall curse the men who first,
From malice, folly, or ambitious thirst,
The baneful seeds of enmity have sown,
Which now to crops of fatal discord grown,
Our charters, commerce, laws and arts annoys,
The bonds of mutual confidence destroys,
And blights the parent's and the children's joys.
Britannia! once, how kind a parent she!
How much belov'd!—What duteous children we!
How glow'd our hearts with transport at her name?
How did her spirit all our breasts inflame?
From her we learn'd fair freedom's worth so prize,
And read its thousand blessings in her eyes.
Our love, which made her interests all our own,
By more than filial tenderness was shown;
How did our joys at her Success o'erflow?
How droop'd our hearts with sadness at her woe!
Was the dishonour'd? How we felt the wound!
How gloried, when with glory she was crown'd!
Did we the parent whence we sprung disgrace,
And shew our selves a mean degenerate race?
Did we desert her in the time of need,
Or when our aid was wanting fear to bleed
In her defence? When enemies
Did we not willingly our lives
Her generous love demanded this return,
And taught our hearts with gratitude to burn.
But now, alas! how sad a change we find,
A tyrant stern succeeds a parent kind!
No semblance of the parent can we trace,
Nor find one single feature of her face:—
Would she, whose grandeur first from Freedom rose,
Her children in that sacred right oppose;
And having taught them to be free and brave,
Would her own breast her offspring to enslave?
If cannot be,—some busy traitorous foe,
Who aims at her's and freedom's overthrow,
Has by some treacherous practice, dark and deep
Contriv'd to lull her vigilance asleep,
Obtain'd her confidence, and dared employ
Her name and pow'r, her children to destroy!
Awake Britannia! from thy slumbers rise,
Behold the ruin that before thee lies!
Oh! shun the danger e'er it be too late,—
And drag each traitor, to deserved fate,
(Who at thy freedom aim'd a wound so deep,
That nations yet unborn would feel, and weep.)
So shall the traitors, branded with their crimes,
"Examples stand, and stink to after times."

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP MERCURY,
JAMES STEEL, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient
speed: For Freight or Pas-
sage agree with **LEWIS PINTARD,**
ANTHONY VAN DAM, or said Master,
on board the Ship, now lying at the New-Dock.
New-York Dec. 7, 1768. 53 46

NEW-YORK Chamber of
Commerce, Dec. 6, 1768.

AS mercantile societies have been
found very useful in trading cities, for promoting
and encouraging commerce, adjusting disputes relative to
trade and navigation, supporting industry, recommending
such laws, and establishing such regulations, as may be found
necessary for the benefit of trade in general.

A considerable number of the merchants of New-York,
formed themselves into a society in May last, and have since
been joined by the greatest part of the other merchants in
the city, in order to advance so truly laudable an institution.

They are called the New-York Chamber of Commerce;
who meet the first Tuesday of every month, and hear all
proposals for the better regulating, encouraging and extend-
ing trade and navigation.

A monthly committee is appointed, who adjust accounts,
and settle gratis, all disputes between merchants and traders,
which the parties may think fit to submit to their decision.

The Chamber in general, do every thing in their power for
the interest of the community.

A plan of the institution, with the rules and regulations
relating to the Chamber, and the method of admitting mem-
bers, may be seen by applying to
ANTHONY VAN DAM, Secretary.

TO BE LET,

FROM the first day of May next,
the house wherein Doctor William Bruce now lives,
near the Exchange; it is a well finished convenient house,
with seven fire-places, a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a
well and cistern, with pumps in the yard, and many other
conveniences, and is a good stand for business:—Inquire of
John Van Cortlandt, living near Trinity Church, in the
Broad-Way.

Also to be let by the said John Van Cortlandt,
A number of lots of ground for a term of years, on rea-
sonable terms, being situated in the out-ward of this city,
near the Bull's head tavern.—Also to be sold by the said
John Van Cortlandt, the snuff-mills, drying house, and sta-
bles, together with all the utensils thereunto belonging, all
in good order to go to work immediately, situated near the
head aforesaid.—Likewise to be sold, by said John
Cortlandt, a parcel of Scotch snuff in bladders; a few
heads of inspected Virginia tobacco; a few pipes of Ma-
a wine, New York distilled rum by the hoghead, and
ned sugars, of all qualities, upon reasonable terms.
New-York, 6th Dec. 1768. 53 56

NEW-YORK: Printed by **JOHN HOLT,** at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

MICHAEL POREE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to
the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gen-
try and public in general, that he makes and fits natural
teeth, or artificial ones, from a single tooth to a whole set, so
appear as well, and be as easy and useful as real teeth;
likewise cleans teeth and draws stumps, in the easiest and best
manner; he sells a **PREPARATION** for cleaning and pre-
serving the teeth and gums, and likewise cures the scurvy;
he has a potion which is excellent for curing all disorders in
the mouth, eradicating every degree of the scurvy in the
gums, preserving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them
beautiful, white and sound.—Advice to the public: As
the number of patients now under Doctor Forget's care
in Philadelphia, prevents his visiting the different parts of
North-America for some time: He has given to me some
general medicines for the benefit of those whose business or
circumstances will not allow them to go to the Doctor.—In
particular an apozem that is infallible in all degrees of inter-
mittent Tertian, quartan and quotidian fevers.—A potion for
removing all obstructions, viscera and womb,—which by
purifying the blood, renders the whole mass sound and intire.
Likewise a water that has never failed in every disorder of
the eyes, where manual operations are not required. The
above medicines are to be had of Michael Poree, at Mrs.
Mary Cornwell's, behind the old city-hall, with full direc-
tions for properly using them.

N. B. All those afflicted with consumptive disorders, sero-
phulous or cancerous diseases, dropsy, stone, gravel, rheuma-
tism, various sorts of the gout, such as scalds, scurvy, frage,
genaxer, sciatica complaints, &c. &c. may under God be
relieved, by applying to the Doctor himself, at Mr. Francis
Murphy's in spruce street, Philadelphia. 53 56

FOR LONDON,
The SHIP ALBANY,
William Richards, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient
Speed:—For Freight or
Passage apply to Mr. **CHARLES**
McEVERS, or said Master on board.
New-York. Nov. 30, 1768. (52 55)

West Chester County, } **BY** order of John Thomas and Gil-
Decem. 6, 1768. } bert Bloomer, Esqrs, two of the
judges of the court of common pleas of the said county;
notice is hereby given to the creditors of Jonathan Baker,
jun, an insolvent debtor, now in the goal of the said county,
to shew cause, (if any they have) before the said judges, at
the court house in the White Plains, on Monday the 10th of
this instant December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why
an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made
to Jacobus Bleeker, Esq; and Peter Bartine of New-Rochelle,
assignees legally appointed for the distribution of the said
debtor's estate for the benefit of all his creditors, and the said
debtor be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the directions
of the acts of legislature of this province, made and passed
for the relief of insolvent debtors. 53 54

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY young Negro Wench of about 20
Years of Age, for want of Employment only,
understands all Kinds of House-Work, and a little
of Cookery: Inquire of the Printer.

City of New-York, New-Street, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER AND SCRIVENER.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general,
that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession
of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years there-
after, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired
the just Knowledge of the above Business, and will in future
prepare (in a perfect Manner) Deeds for the absolute Convey-
ance of Property, Mortgages, Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of
Copartnership, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such
Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon
Terms (even at this decay Time) no Way exceptionable.
Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application
at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or
others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission
or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable
Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to
receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being
truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far
as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favour conferred,
will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully ac-
knowledgeed, by
The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

GARRAT NOEL,

Has a new Importation by the Albany, Capt. Ri Gards,
amongst which are the following

LAW BOOKS.

PEER William's, Lord Raymond's, Stranges, Modern,
Salkield's, Holt's, Ventree's, Keeble's, Vaughn's, Key-
ling's, Croke's, Dyers, and Burrows's Reports; Blackstone's
Commentaries, Lilly's Entries, Lilly's Conveyancer, Laws
of Corporations, Foster's Crown Law, Barne's Notes, Rolls
Abridgment, Hawkins Plea, Swinburn on Wills, Practical
Register, Plowdon's Commentaries, Fitzherbert's Natura
Brevium, Law of Awards, Complete Sheriff, Wood's Institutes,
Bacon's Abridgment Complete, Principles of Equity, and
Attorney's Pocket Book.

A L S O,

The Complete Farmer, or General History of Husbandry
in all its Branches,—illustrated with a great Variety of Folio
Copper Plates, finely engraved,—By a Society of Gentlemen,
Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Ma-
nufactures and Commerce.

The List of the Army is just come to Hand. 52 55

MRS. E. STOGDON, Widow,

Takes this method of acquainting the public, that
she has taken a convenient house near Nassau-College, in
Prince-Town, and proposes boarding young gentlemen schol-
ars at twenty pound per annum, including their washing
and mending. She also proposes to lodge gentlemen and
ladies, travellers, that choose private lodgings, very reason-
ably.

New-York, December 5, 1768.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ABOUT nine o'Clock last Sunday

A Night, the Store of Messieurs Anthony y and John
Bleeker, was broke open and robbed of the following Ar-
ticles, besides about £.200 in Cash, viz. A Gold Watch,
with a Gold Dial Plate; five Silver Watches; one Piece of
best black Genoa Velvet; one Piece of black Ducape; sever-
al Dozen of Gauze and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs; three
Pieces of fine Irish Linen; and many other Goods.

The Cash, exclusive of £.15 in Gold, and some York
Currency was mostly Jersey Money. Whoever discovers
the Thief, or Thieves, so that they may be brought to Justice,
shall receive Twenty Five Pounds Reward, from

ANTHONY and JOHN BLEEKER.

TO BE SOLD, By

EZEKIEL FORMAN,

Living in Princetown, in the Province of New-
Jersey, (at private Sale only,) the following
Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and plea-

sant farm whereon he now lives, containing 310
acres of land; about 150 of which is well timbered,
and a sufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The
buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A
stone dwelling house two stories high, ninety feet in length,
by twenty-five; five rooms on the lower floor, and as many
fire-places; six rooms on the second floor (exclusive of the
servants lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places;
with one of the best and most convenient cellars and dairy
room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finished; to which
there is as good a kitchen garden as a purchaser could wish to
have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length, by one
hundred and twenty, boarded round in the best manner
with white cedar boards, and red cedar posts; the front
neatly paved. A well finished Dutch barn, forty four by
forty feet; with a building adjoining it, principally calcu-
lated for stabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet,
which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay
over head. A good waggon house, a frame cider house,
thirty two by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and screw
press; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted
for different sorts of grain, also for housing of apples, &c.
One of the best framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a
thousand bushels of corn; a poultry house conveniently
finished, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks,
covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with
cedar, and in the best repair. A good apple orchard of the
best grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, Spitzenburgh, green apple,
red streak, house apple, vanderere, &c. also the common
fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of six hun-
dred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection (mean-
ing in the season of them) and a nursery coming on of the
best grafted fruit, plums, pears, cherries, &c. With as
good water as in the world, both from a well and a spring,
near the house; pleasantly situated on the main road be-
tween Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center.

ALSO, a set of mills, near Kingston, in said province,
fifteen miles from Trenton, and same distance from Brun-
swick; two pair of stones, in good repair, conveniently situ-
ated for merchant and country work. Also, a house and lot
in Princetown, very convenient for a merchant's shop, or
tradesman;—said house will be rented if not sold before
next spring: It is the house wherein the said Forman for-
merly kept store, and supposed to be the best stand for bu-
siness in the town; the shelves are all standing, and is per-
haps one of the best store rooms to be found; there is also
upon said lot a good ware-house, and smoke-house. Also a
house and lot in Kingston, very convenient for a tavern;—
the best house in that town, and will be sold for less than
half its value, if such a purchaser offers. Also a tract of
wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and
within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon inter-
est, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the pur-
chase money, as may best suit the purchaser.

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in
Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for
the help of distressed Persons, and has been for many Years suc-
cessful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very in-
firm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William
Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the
White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable
Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need
of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own
House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of
Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been un-
der the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and else-
where, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beside the common
Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will
recommend, I would further inform the Public, that I can almost
infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the
Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c.
for Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac
Rykeman, in New-York. **WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.**
White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful George Brew-
erton and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. two of the judges of
the Mayor's court of the city and county of New-York, upon
the petition of Samuel Benfon of the city of New-York, house
carpenter, an insolvent debtor and several of his creditors;
notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors
of the said Samuel Benfon, to shew cause, (if any they have)
on Thursday the 15th day of December instant, at 10
o'clock in the morning of the same day, at the dwelling
house of the said George Brewerton, why an assignment of
the said Samuel Benfon's estate should not be made to Moses
Sherwood, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and
the said Samuel Benfon be thereupon discharged, agreeable
to the directions of several acts of this colony, in such case
made and provided. Dated this 7th day of December, 1768.

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These men
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1354.

[THURSDAY DECEMBER 16, 1768.]

The ANATOMIST, No X.

These men trace the very footsteps of their forefathers. They call in question the received discipline of the church, the liturgy, the vocation of bishops; and being great admirers of the Geneva discipline, think there is no better way of establishing the same in England, than by inveighing and railing against the English hierarchy; stirring up the people to a hatred of the bishops and prelacy; setting forth scandalous books against both, and in their libels and sermons belching forth the most virulent calumnies—

CAMDEN'S Annals of Eliz.

UCH was the character given to the enemies of episcopacy in the days of Queen Elizabeth, by the illustrious and impartial Camden; and King James, the successor of Elizabeth, did not find them mended in his day, but declares, in his Basilicon Doron, (or royal gift to his son, who found them still as little mended) "that they were the pests of the commonwealth, whom no defects could oblige, no oaths or promises bind; breathing nothing but sedition and calumnies; aspiring without measure; railing without reason; accounting every one unworthy to enjoy the benefit of breathing, that denies the least jot of their grounds; and who would make the scripture to be ruled by their conscience, and not their conscience by the scripture." Nay, though educated among them, this prince was obliged to complain to his parliament, "that they were a set of men, ever discontented, and scarcely to be suffered in any well governed commonwealth, because nothing can fully satisfy them, but the alteration of the whole frame of government."

How much of this character belongs to the Centinel, and other writers who have been taken notice of in my former numbers, I leave every reader to determine for himself. The Centinel in particular, with whom I am more immediately concerned, has shewn but little good disposition to "the frame of English government," by his indecent abuse of an order so closely interwoven with it. But what he says on this head, may well be passed over, as it will hardly prevail on a sensible nation, "to forsake that government, the use whereof, universal experience hath for so many years approved, and betake themselves to a regimen, never till yesterday heard of among men." His new-fangled schemes of government, which he proposes to churchmen in America, I hope, will meet with as little regard. He asks—"why do not the episcopal ministers choose one of their number to be their superior, and voluntarily agree to be governed by him?" Our answer is ready. We have some regard to our allegiance; and think this thing does not comport with it. We hope also, we have some regard to our principles of church government, and would not willingly violate them. Lastly, we regard decorum and peace; and we think neither would be promoted by unauthorized elections, or a government of this kind; but above all, we are known to hold it as a principle, that the episcopal character cannot be derived in this manner. Those who think otherwise, and choose to be governed otherwise, we do not desire to molest; and only claim equal liberty to think for ourselves, and follow that mode which we esteem best, and most agreeable to holy scripture and primitive practice.

But the Centinel in his charity, strives to remove our scruples on this head, by attempting to shew, (what has often been attempted before him) that bishops and presbyters are the same in scripture. No doubt, he was in hopes, from this doctrine, to lead the advocates for an American episcopacy into a long train of dispute very foreign to the point in question; which is not, whether it is a right belief in the church—"that bishops are of divine institution, an order superior to presbyters, and essential to a full ecclesiastical constitution;" but whether, this being the belief of her clergy and members in America, they are not entitled to such a constitution, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others? Here I fix my arguments, and from this ground I will not be drawn. It is vain, (and indeed would scarce be proper in a news paper) for such puny combatants as we Centinels, Anatomists, and Remonstrants, to retail over again all that has been written on this subject by eminent men on both sides. The church can boast many champions, but particularly her venerable Hooker, whose arguments in the seventh book of his ecclesiastical polity, stand to this day unrefuted.

This excellent and learned writer (excellent and learned even in the opinion of our antagonists) goes to the fountain head of scripture and church antiquity. He shews what things belonged essentially to the office of bishops from the beginning, and what were added to it afterwards for reasons of convenience and human policy. He proves that there ever were in the church of Christ an order of men, to whom were given, with permanent continuance, not only power in common with presbyters to administer the word and sacraments, but also a further power to ordain ecclesiastical persons, and a chiefly (or primacy) in government over the church. Authentic lists of such bishops from the earliest times can be produced, which, whoever will question, may as well question all facts of history, and whether there was a constant succession of Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar.

"A thousand five hundred years and upwards (says he) the church hath continued under bishops; which to have been ordained of God, I am, for my own part, even as resolutely persuaded, as that any other kind of government in the world is of God. In this realm of England, before Normans; yea, before Saxons, there being Christians, the chief pastors of their souls were bishops—Even at the council of Ariminum, about the year 359, Britain had three bishops present."

Thus then, if we were not able to go back to the time of the apostles, to prove that a government by one had a preference to a presbyterian government by many, yet we can go far enough back, even in the mother country, to spare our antagonists a thousand years, and still have antiquity on our side. If therefore, this veneration for antiquity were

only a prejudice on our side, yet as it is a harmless one, we may be indulged in it.

But it is objected, that granting the ancient power of bishops in ordination, yet it is not practised now as in the apostles times, in pursuance of some previous vote or election of the people, &c. Our venerable Hooker, who could sometimes be merry, laughs at this objection, and shews that all the power given to the people by our antagonists themselves in the choice or direction of persons fit to be set apart for the sacred ministry, is a mere illusion; and that they deal by the people in this case "much as those nurses do with the infants, whose mouth they besmear with the backside of the spoon, as though they had fed them, when they themselves devour the food."

But what vote of the people, besides the imposition of St. Paul's hands had Timothy; whom no one, without denying scripture, can deny to have been a bishop, or a pastor having power superior to that of presbyters? "For he was to rule the church of Ephesus; to command and teach; to regulate the public worship, and hinder women from speaking; to see that no doctrines were taught but what were received from our Lord and his apostles; to ordain, or commit the doctrine of the gospel to faithful men, who should be able to teach others, and to lay hands suddenly on no man; to hear and judge of cases in dispute, but against an elder not to receive an accusation, but before two or three witnesses; and finally, them that sin to rebuke before all, that others also might fear."

Here are pointed out the peculiar authorities exercised by the primitive bishops; and in the like manner, and with the like authorities, not by the people's choice, was Titus ordained bishop of Crete by Paul; and we do believe, from the whole voice of church history, that there was constantly afterwards a succession of men, with the power of ordination and government superior to presbyters in the church.

Indeed Calvin himself, the founder of presbytery, doth allow that in the first ages of Christianity there were bishops that had the like power in the assembly of ministers, as the Roman consuls in the senate, to advise, exhort, regulate debates, and see that every thing was performed according to rules agreed on. This power is all that we have occasion to contend for in the matter of government; and the Centinel himself allows, "that few professors of Christianity deny bishops to be of divine institution," nay further, his associate the Remonstrant is willing to allow us twenty bishops (even one in every house) to ordain, confirm, and inspect the morals of the clergy, provided they have no connection with our civil affairs, &c.

These concessions are something, but alas! I must not flatter myself that they will be allowed to me much good. The Centinel contends that it is impossible for us to have such primitive bishops; because contradictory to the known sentiments of our church, and of every other since the first establishment of Christianity. Our idea of episcopacy he contends likewise to be diocesan, and very different from that which prevailed in the first ages of the church.

If any thing in such an inconsistent writer could be astonishing, his stumbling on such an argument as this, would be really so; as it is the very argument I would wish to use against him. For if it be true that the present diocesan episcopacy, with that power over the laity, which he reckons so dangerous, was not the sort of episcopacy that subsisted in the church from the beginning, he allows what I contend for, namely, that an episcopacy different from that in England, having once subsisted, may be again fixed; and he contradicts his own assertion, viz. "that an exemption of the laity from the jurisdiction of the bishop, (namely, such a jurisdiction as the Centinel complains of) is a novel invention, without any parallel, &c." I say, such a jurisdiction over the laity as the Centinel complains of; for it would be absurd to say, he speaks here of such a power, as his own pastors or Presbyterian Bishops (for so they like to be called) think it necessary to exercise over the flock committed to them, whether in one or more congregations. If that were his meaning, it would be nothing at all to his argument. For surely, he could not in decency strive to alarm all America against such a necessary power as this, unless he could say that the same power which is perfectly innocent in the hands of a Presbyterian Bishop, would be highly dangerous in a Bishop of ours; and that what is right in Scotland and Geneva, ceases to be so in England and America.

Much has been said about diocesan Episcopacy, and sometimes to little purpose. The truth is, that though such a Bishop as Timothy was appointed to Ephesus, as his more particular charge, yet he and other bishops of his time, were not properly diocesan, but bishops at large, who might ordain and govern in the church in general, for the more speedy propagation of Christianity. But it is reasonable to think, (and ancient accounts prove it) that, as this method could not be necessary long, so it did not long continue; but, for greater convenience and regularity, different bishops became fixed to different districts; and thus a sort of diocesan episcopacy soon began; yet still, without those additions of temporal power, and legal limitation of dioceses, which constitute the present diocesan episcopacy; and which could not possibly take place till civil rulers became Christians.

Now, if the Centinel means any thing by a "jurisdiction over the laity, dangerous to liberty," he must mean the jurisdiction exercised under this last sort of diocesan episcopacy; for his own principles will not permit him to object to the powers exercised under the former sort of episcopacy. Why then, when he has quoted such eminent writers in our church, as having a just idea of this sort of episcopacy, will he still insist on it that such an episcopacy is a novel invention, inconsistent with the sentiments of any church that ever was on earth? Why cannot he distinguish between the true episcopal character, and an adventitious character and powers afterwards annexed to it? As these adventitious powers have been greater or smaller in different countries, and in the same country at different times, he cannot surely think the real episcopal character essentially connected with them, or altered either by giving or taking them away. I would ask "whether if the governor of this province should annex the office of surveyor-general to that of first minister of the first presbyterian church in this city, it would divert him of

his ministerial character? Perhaps some good people might think the one office rather inconsistent with the other, but it would not destroy the idea of the ministerial character, nor would it follow, that if this first minister should go to another province, the like adventitious office would be essential to this ministerial character.

Upon what better principle can our Centinel argue that our church would confide and claim all the powers and jurisdiction annexed to the episcopal office in England, as essential to it in America? I shall shew by full authorities that this neither is, nor can be, the principles of any churchmen whatever, nor of any man acquainted with the laws of his country, either statute, common, or civil. I thought to have proceeded with these authorities at present; but as they cannot be inserted entire, with the proper remarks, they must be deferred till my next number, in which, if I do not mistake my points of law, I hope this dispute will be brought into a narrow compass.

ITALY, Leghorn, August 26.

AN Affair has happened here, which may be probably attended with serious consequences. A Danish merchant ship, called the *esperance*, failed from this port a few days ago, with a design, according to the Captain's account, to proceed to Marseilles; an English General, and two gentlemen of the same nation were on board. Scarce was the vessel got out of port, when a French Chebeck pursued it in great haste, and came up with it the next day. The French Commander then compelled the English gentlemen, with all the crew, to go on board, and after interrogating them he sent some of his own people on board the Danish vessel, with orders to make strict search there, which they did, by opening all the chests, trunks, boxes, packets, and letters, in order to discover the true destination of the ship. We know not yet whether they met with any thing to satisfy their curiosity, tho' these proceedings lasted four hours. The Captain of the Chebeck then set the Danish vessel and all their crew at liberty, telling the master he might proceed to any port he pleased, excepting Corfica, adding, that in conformity to the King's orders, he should treat every ship in the same manner that dared to approach that isle.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

SIR, London, Aug. 13.

IT is with the utmost Concern I find how little Attention is paid to the present melancholy Aspect of Public Credit. Of two Evils, our skilful Pilots ought in Duty to their King and distressed Country to choose the least; if so, why should our American Fellow-Subjects suffer Sentence without a fair Trial, or in other Words, be denied their very affectionate Remonstrances to their beloved Sovereign? Credit in all Cases is an Advantage which is sustained by the good Opinion of others, and to preserve it spotless, that Axiom should be held as the invariable Principle of our Actions: But what can be said of Statesmen, whose blundering Measures leading the Nation into Difficulties, are still persevering in their headstrong Resolutions of battering to Atoms a freeborn, brave People, because somebody (no Matter who) has been unluckily guilty of an unaccountable Error in Judgment, which meeting the Approbation of his Brethren, converted itself into a Law?—Such is the Law they are now required tamely to submit to, or to be extirpated from the Face of the Earth, without Regard either to Sex or Age!—A most charitable Alternative indeed!

I pray Heaven to see that Day, when the good Opinion among Foreigners, and their sacred Faith to our national Credit, may no longer be neglected for the Sake of an Administration, where our refined Sense of Honour in Matters of mere Punctilio, is the only Cause of our present tottering Credit; the bad Effects thereof, if not speedily prevented, must defeat every salutary Project of the most able Financier. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Spring-Garden, Aug. 13.

M. T.

A C A R D.

POOR Old England presents her most respectful Compliments to the Mi—y of To-day. She wishes them a firm Seat, and begs they will keep their Places as long as ever they can: For under her present Oppression of Debts she humbly thinks it unreasonable, cruel, and not quite patriotic in them to take their Turns so often as they have done for some Years past, only that they may retire with Pensions, of which some of them have the Grace to own themselves ashamed—Pensions for the Merit of having neglected and mismanaged her Business, to the apparent Advantage of her Enemies, and the Scorn and Derision of all her Neighbours. Mother England, old as she is, has still Sense enough to perceive what *Game* her out and in Stewards are playing.

WHEN I consider how very unpopular Mr. Grenville was universally considered during the time of his administration, it surprises me extremely to find that any real well-wisher to the kingdom can possibly support his measures. Yet such is the strange perverseness of the times, that tho' his coercive laws on America are condemned by every dispassionate Englishman, there are many who still think it necessary to support those laws, from an absurd imagination that the authority of the mother country must be inevitably lessened, unless the consents to support an actual injustice. Let us reflect a moment upon the nature of this public insatiation; an injudicious minister makes a preposterous or tyrannical law, to oppress a large part of our fellow subjects, and tells us that our honour is absolutely engaged to force this law upon three millions of people who have every whit as much title to liberty as ourselves. Well, notwithstanding the evident incongruity of this reasoning, and notwithstanding we are convinced in our hearts that the law which we are thus called upon to countenance is no less impolitic than inequitable, we immediately give our assistance to the very minister we disapprove, and tho' we hunt him out of office for his incapacity, we think ourselves indispensably obliged to pursue his unaccountable system of politics; we think that we are compelled to honour to take the part of injustice, and imagine that our glory renders it requisite for us beyond contradiction, to violate every principle of humanity.

That we have the power to force the Americans into slavery I readily admit, but who can take upon him to assert that we have the right? It does not follow that because we are formidable that we should be unjust, nor is it consistent with our credit, as lovers of liberty that we would tread a brave, and a generous part of our fellow subjects into slaves: by acting in this manner we become the actual tools of government, and are in reality doing the dirtiest of all work for a Minister, at the moment we think ourselves supporting the necessary lustre of our reputation.

A number of politicians have proposed various manners of removing the unhappy differences at present subsisting between the Mother Country and her Colonies; but the readiest way of reducing the Americans into temper, is to give them no reasonable cause of complaint. People who groan under the hand of oppression will complain, and if they have any ideas of freedom, they will not tamely submit to injustice. Let the Mother Country, therefore, shew some marks of her paternal affection, if she wishes to receive a willing obedience from her American children: O, but it will be asked, must she stoop to an obstinate people whom she is able to overpower by her force? To this I answer that there is more meanness in doing wrong, than in acting justly; and if the Americans have been injured they ought to be redressed. Should our redress at any period hereafter excite them to the presumption of disobeying our just authority, we shall have it in our power to punish them; but till they disobey those laws which we have an equitable right to establish for their government, don't let us think of chastising them. 'Tis not the authority of the British nation, they resist, but the impolitic, the illegal measure of an injudicious minister, whom we ourselves hold in general disfavour; this minister has oppressed them, don't let us countenance oppression; this minister has laboured to enslave three millions of freeborn Englishmen, don't let us be the friends of tyranny, and support the propriety of enslaving our own fellow subjects. The Americans have been injured, don't let us destroy them for being unfortunate; nor through a mistaken principle of honour, sacrifice every dictate of justice, and every tie of humanity. Let us not be offended with our fellow subjects for maintaining the cause of universal freedom, and resisting the tyrannical attempts of an arbitrary administration. We have no right to do wrong, we have no right to take away any man's property against his own consent, and if the precedent should once be established it will prove the destruction of our constitution. The argument of power is a dreadful one; the same force that enables us to plunder America, may lead us to plunder Ireland and Scotland; when we have done this, England will have no body to conquer but herself; the strongest county will then claim the sovereignty, and like the dragon's teeth we shall fight each other to death. God send us wisdom and moderation; the present hour is indeed a critical one, and no measures should be adopted but what are fully warranted by

JUSTICE and HUMANITY.

M. PHILLIPS,

Has just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Miller, from London;

A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and genteel Taste, too tedious to mention.

At her Store in Smith-Street. 43 46

A few HOESHEADS of
Choice JAMAICA RUM,
TO BE SOLD AT
WILLIAM MERCIER'S
Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50 53

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the *Jemima*, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bohea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c. brown velvets, ozonaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and gorlax, brown and white Pomeranians, brown holland, Silfias, napkining and cloving diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed ba. dorchies, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, mus, mecklin, inland, stitching, long, dizen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muskets, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Perrett's fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, scales feathers, flowers and other millenary, in the last table, with figur'd mus, peaches, satins, serenets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua stuffs, amazons trifurics; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilson, carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; candlesticks, shalloon, stiffs, durants &c. hearthins, frizes and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tenbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.
A good assortment of Manchester velvets and cheeks, quilts, thickets, fustians, jeans, pellowes, &c.

ANY Masters of Vessels or Tradef-

men, who thro' Hurry of Business or any other Cause cannot well attend to the Settlement of their Books and drawing out their Accounts, may hear of a Man who will do any such Business with Secrecy and Dispatch, upon the most reasonable Terms. Also will teach Navigation in the most expeditious Manner, and if desired will wait on Gentlemen at their Lodging, and teach them privately.

Any Parish or private Family in the Country may be supplied with a School-Master, by applying to the Printer.

Just imported in the Ship Manchester, Capt. Lambert, from LONDON;

A Cargo of choice Packing Salt,
to be sold on board said Ship at the New-Dock, at One Shilling and Ten Pence per Bushel, Water Measure.
New-York, November 23, 1768. 51 53

W A N T E D,

A GOOD Cook (Man or Woman) who professes and understands the Business well, and can bear a close Application to it. Such a one may hear of good Employment, by inquiring of the Printer. 41 54

The New-York Air Furnace Company,

have for Sale at their Foundry, a large Assortment of the following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTTS, kettles, skilletts and tea

kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers, sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round stoves for work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships cabooses, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters hams, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hundreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and other uses, girdles, large screws for spermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the foundry, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N. B. A black-smith, who understands his business, it wanting. 32 57

Just published and to be sold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal. In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

STEPHEN RAPALJE,

At Burlington-Slip, next Door to Mr. Brower's, has for Sale the following Articles on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail;

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muscovado

Sugar, Congo and Bohea Teas; Chocolate, French and Carolina Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Wool-Cards; best Scotch Snuff in Bladders, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot, Writing Paper, genuine old Madeira Wine, Brandy, &c. 51

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Removed from Hanover-Square, to the lower End of Wall-Street has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON;

THE whole Works of Voltaire,

in 35 Volumes, Lord Raymond's Reports and Entries, in 3 vols. Burns's Justice, a new improv'd Edition, 4 vols. Hume's History of England, 8 vols. Octavo. Swift's Works including all the late additional Pieces, in 21 vols. with Cuts. Lord Kaimes's Art of Thinking. Lord Lyttleton's Dialogues of the Dead. Melmoth's Letters, generally fill'd Fitzosbornes. Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland. Marshal Turennes Memoirs. Nature Displayed. Francis's Horace. Warton's Virgil. Ben Martin's natural History of England, with Maps of every County. Voltaire's Essay on Crimes and Punishments. Doddsley's Poems. The Spectator. Tristram Shandy complete in 9 vols. The Prince of Brunswick's Character and Actions of Alexander the Great. Mr. Marmontel's Belisarius, a Work for Kings, for Ministers, and for the People in general; this Book was suppressed in Paris. General Wolfe's Manoeuvres for a Battalion of Infantry, upon fixed Principles, with 17 Copper Plates coloured. A new Collection of Voyages, including a Description of the Ohio's Country, and Brig. Bouquet's Campaign there, with elegant Cuts. Derrick's Letters. Col. Hill's Letters. Lord Shaftsbury's Characteristics. Boot on an Action at Law. The American Negotiator. The complete Body of Husbandry. Gibson's and Bartlett's Farriery. Bartlett's Farriers Dispensatory. Cheselden's Anatomy. Sharp's Surgery. Quincey's Lexicon. Cheyne on Health. Armstrong on Children's Diseases. Pitcairn's Elements of Physick, Cramer's Art of assaying Metals. The West-India Pilot or Quarter-Wagoner. The Seaman's Daily Assistant. The Mariner's Compass and Kallender. Davis's Quadrants. Atkinson's Epitome of Navigation. Ward's Mathematics. Stone's Euclid. Watt's Logick. Peregrine Pickle. Tom Jones. Thomson's Works. Dr Young's Works. Invisible Spy. Betty Thoughtless. Sixteen different Sorts of lately printed Novels. Rousseau's Family Compact. Remarks on Rousseau's Writings. A Variety of School Books and Classics, generally used in Academies and at College. With Assortments of Stationary, and such other Articles as are usually found at a Bookellers. Likewise most of the Goods he usually kept.

The celebrated CHARLES CHURCHILL'S

WORKS, in two large Octavo Volumes.

Containing: The Rosciad. Night. The Prophecy of Famine. His Epistle to Hogarth, which broke the Heart of this Son of Apelles. The Ghost. Independence. The Apology. The Conference. The Duellist. The Candidate. Gotham. The Farewell. The Times.

In the Course of these Writings the Author has expressed himself very freely upon the Conduct and Characters of the principal Personages who have been employed by Government, &c. during the latter End of the late, and the four first Years of the present Reign; presenting a Genius more truly Original than all the Muses since the Days of John Dryden, and securing the Existence of his harmonious Numbers, until the Muses can sing no more.

The Publisher has not been punctual in producing this genuine Son of Apollo, agreeable to the Proposals, for his Promise expired eighteen Months ago; yet, as the Cause of the Delay must be obvious to all his Patrons, and the public Favour never is denied to a Person who eagerly seeks it, he hopes that none of his Subscribers will be offended, tho' it may have proved a Disappointment. 51 54

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

THOSE Persons who have not taken up their Prizes agreeably to the Success of their Tickets, are desired immediately to apply for them to JAMES RIVINGTON, in Wall-Street, who is ready to give Titles to those who are become Proprietors of Lands in Kent-County, consequent to the drawing of the said Lottery in 1766. Application must be made before the first Day of May.

The following Articles are to be had of

JAMES RIVINGTON,

LEUCERN, a most profitable Grass Seed, enabling Cows to afford more in Quantity and of far better Quality than any other Aliment; **CANARY and RAPE-SEED** for SINGING-BIRDS; **PASTEBOARD** for Book-Binders; **Dr. KEYSER'S CELEBRATED PILLS**, the only Nostrum of an Empirick that is used in regular Practice, for it has been introduced in London by Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Surgeon to the King; **THE TINCTURE of VALERIAN** for low-spirited and hysterical Folks; **THE ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK**, which cures the Scurvy; **TURLINGTON'S BALSAM**; **INSTRUMENTS** to clean and preserve TEETH; **GUITTAR** and **FIDDLE-STRINGS**; **SCALES** and **DIVIDERS**; **SCALES** to weigh **GOLD**; **SHUTTLE-CKOCKS**; **BOOT STRAPS**; **RACQUETS** for Tennis or Fives; **QUADRANTS** by **HADLEY** and **DAVIES**; **FISHING TACKLE**; **A very FINE BASSOON** made by **SHUCHART**.